

P-W

Underwriters Syndicate-Mack #1  
NW/4-NE/4 Sec 13-Twp 6S-R 24E 5-5

County Graham

Area \_\_\_\_\_

Lease No. \_\_\_\_\_

Well

Name Underwriters Syndicate Maek # 1

SE corner of

Location NE + NW Sec 13 Twp 6S Range 24E Footage 1080 ft 2350 ft

Elev 4 4 KB Date 10-7-27 Spud Completed Total 3767

Abandon 4-16-28 Depth 3767

Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_ Approx. Cost \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Casing Size Depth Cement

24 30 \_\_\_\_\_

10 80 \_\_\_\_\_

12 1/2 680 \_\_\_\_\_

10 1950 landed

Drilled by Rotary \_\_\_\_\_  
Cable Tool \_\_\_\_\_

Production Horizon \_\_\_\_\_

Initial Production D&A

REMARKS ( Sample log from ABM FILES )

Another log is U.S.G.S. W.S.P. 796-F (Knechtel et al) p. 203

Elec. \_\_\_\_\_ Sample Log X  
Logs \_\_\_\_\_ Sample Descrip. X  
Applic \_\_\_\_\_ Plugging \_\_\_\_\_ Completion \_\_\_\_\_ Sample Set \_\_\_\_\_  
to Plug \_\_\_\_\_ Record \_\_\_\_\_ Report \_\_\_\_\_ Cores \_\_\_\_\_

Water well - accepted by \_\_\_\_\_

Bond Co. \_\_\_\_\_  
& No. \_\_\_\_\_

Bond Am't \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Cancelled \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Organization Report \_\_\_\_\_

Filing Receipt \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_ Well Book \_\_\_\_\_ Plat Book \_\_\_\_\_

Loc. Plat \_\_\_\_\_ Dedication \_\_\_\_\_

API # 02-009-05006

PERMIT NUMBER none Date Issued \_\_\_\_\_

#55

Underwriters Syndicate #1 Mary Mack Sec 13-65-24E (#5-5)  
log from Knechtel, 1938

Elev. (feet)	Unit	Description	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	Assignment to Facies Proposed in this Report
		Sandy loam	3	3	Inner-valley fill <i>CP</i>
		Sand	17	20	
		Gravel; water	160	180	
		Unconformity			
2,500		Red sandstone	120	300	Red facies
		Red sandy shale	160	460	
		Brown shale	40	500	
		Black shale	10	510	
		Brown shale	50	560	
		Gray shale	96	656	Calcareous zone within Red facies; probably equivalent to Evaporite facies. <i>See other logs.</i>
		Red sandstone	28	684	
		Brown shale	56	740	
2,000		Gray shale	95	835	
		Gypsum and shale	17	852	
		Blue shale	18	870	
		Hard shale	80	950	
		Gray shale	10	960	
		Blue shale	60	1,020	
		Brown shale	250	1,270	Red facies
1,500		Gravel	30	1,300	
		Brown shale	90	1,390	Basal Conglomerate Facies <i>See Valley floor lake beds - Land Dept.</i>
		Limy shale	2	1,392	
		Red shale	58	1,450	
		Sand	1	1,451	
		Gravel	19	1,470	
		Red shale	52	1,522	
		Red sandstone	40	1,562	
		Red shale	38	1,600	
		Red sand	45	1,645	
		Gravel	5	1,650	
		Red sand	15	1,665	
		Sand; water	75	1,740	
		Gravel	10	1,750	
1,000		Red sand	18	1,768	
		Sandy shale	40	1,788	
		Gravel	15	1,803	
		Red shale	17	1,820	
		Red gravel	10	1,830	
		Red sand	50	1,880	
		Red shale	5	1,885	
		Gravel	12	1,897	
		Hard red sand	50	1,947	
		Limy shale	5	1,952	
		Red sand	191	2,143	
		Sand; water	77	2,220	
500		Red sand	30	2,250	
		Red shale	55	2,305	
		Sand; water	13	2,318	
		Red sand	81	2,399	
		Red shale	76	2,475	
		Gravel	5	2,480	
		Limy shale	18	2,498	
		Gravel	22	2,520	
		Red shale	55	2,575	
		Red sand	85	2,660	
		Red shale	30	2,690	
		Broken sand	12	2,702	
		Hard lime	5	2,707	
		Sandy shale	63	2,770	
0		Red sandstone	30	2,800	
		Red shale	40	2,840	
		Pink shale	10	2,850	
		Red sandstone	155	3,005	
		Red shale	89	3,094	
		Hard lime	7	3,101	
		Sand	30	3,130	
		Red sand; water	70	3,200	
		Gray lime	2	3,202	
		Red sand	35	3,237	
		Gray lime	3	3,250	
-500		Gray sand	4	3,254	
		Gray lime	4	3,258	
		Gray sand	15	3,273	
		Sandy lime	14	3,287	
		Red sandstone	243	3,530	
		Red sand	10	3,540	
		Red sandstone	180	3,720	
		Red sandy shale	14	3,734	
		Gypsum	4	3,738	
-1,000		Red sandstone	29	3,767	(Total depth)

FIGURE 7.  
LOG OF THE MARY S. MACK WELL NEAR PIMA, WITH STRATIGRAPHIC  
ASSIGNMENT OF UNITS TO FACIES PROPOSED IN THIS REPORT.

Underlies S. H. Mary Mack  
(Gila oil Synd.)

13-62-248

32

5-5

Elev. (feet)	Log, from Knechtel, 1938				Assignment to Facies Proposed in this Report
	Unit	Description	Thick- ness (feet)	Depth (feet)	
2,500		Sandy loam	3	3	Inner-valley fill
		Sand	17	20	
		Gravel; water	160	180	
		Unconformity			
2,500		Red sandstone	120	300	Red facies
		Red sandy shale	160	460	
		Brown shale	40	500	
		Black shale	10	510	
2,000		Brown shale	50	560	Calcareous zone within Red facies; probably equivalent to Evaporite facies.
		Gray shale	96	656	
		Red sandstone	28	684	
		Brown shale	56	740	
2,000		Gray shale	95	835	Calcareous zone within Red facies; probably equivalent to Evaporite facies.
		Gypsum and shale	17	852	
		Blue shale	18	870	
		Hard shale	80	950	
2,000		Gray shale	10	960	Calcareous zone within Red facies; probably equivalent to Evaporite facies.
		Blue shale	60	1,020	
		Brown shale	250	1,270	
		Gravel	30	1,300	
1,500		Brown shale	90	1,390	Red facies
		Limy shale	2	1,392	
		Red shale	58	1,450	
		Sand	1	1,451	
1,500		Gravel	19	1,470	Red facies
		Red shale	52	1,522	
		Red sandstone	30	1,552	
		Red shale	38	1,590	
1,500		Red sand	45	1,635	Red facies
		Gravel	5	1,680	
		Red sand	15	1,695	
		Sand; water	75	1,770	
1,000		Gravel	10	1,780	Red facies
		Red sand	18	1,798	
		Sandy shale	40	1,838	
		Gravel	15	1,853	
1,000		Red shale	17	1,870	Red facies
		Red gravel	10	1,880	
		Red sand	50	1,930	
		Red shale	5	1,935	
1,000		Gravel	12	1,947	Red facies
		Hard red sand	50	1,997	
		Limy shale	5	2,002	
		Red sand	191	2,143	
500		Sand; water	77	2,220	Basal Conglomerate Facies
		Red sand	30	2,250	
		Red shale	55	2,305	
		Sand; water	13	2,318	
500		Red sand	81	2,399	Basal Conglomerate Facies
		Red shale	76	2,475	
		Gravel	5	2,480	
		Limy shale	18	2,498	
500		Gravel	22	2,520	Basal Conglomerate Facies
		Red shale	55	2,575	
		Red sand	85	2,660	
		Red shale	30	2,690	
0		Broken sand	12	2,702	Basal Conglomerate Facies
		Hard lime	5	2,707	
		Sandy shale	63	2,770	
		Red sandstone	30	2,800	
0		Red shale	40	2,840	Basal Conglomerate Facies
		Pink shale	10	2,850	
		Red sandstone	155	3,005	
		Red shale	89	3,094	

Base Valley fill + lake beds - Land Dept.



*Shut out  
rock*

*rock*



Underwriters Syndicate No. 1

SE corner of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  13- 6S-24E Drilling commenced Oct. 7, 1927,  
Log collected April 16, 1928. TD. 3767'. Log from ABM files

0	80	Gravel
80	760	Red beds (Cavey shale)
760	930	Salt
930	1460	Red beds, (shale)
1460	1463	Sand, <u>showing oil</u>
1463	1580	Red bed, sand
1580	2450	Water sand
2450	2930	Water sand
2930	3100	Red bed, shale
3100	3105	Red sand

Casing record

24"	30'
20"	80'
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	680'
10"	1950, landed.

*There is a better log  
in WSP 796' F  
(Kane) - See Summary*

*No permit*

Underwriters Syndicate-Mack-No. 1  
 SE corner of  $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$  13-6S-24E-Drilling commenced Oct. 7, 1927,  
 Log collected April 16, 1928. TD 3767'. Log from ABM files  
 Graham County, Arizona

0	-	80	Gravel
80	-	760	Red beds (Cavey shale)
760	-	930	Salt
930	-	1460	Red beds, (shale)
1460	-	1463	Sand, <u>showing oil</u>
1463	-	1580	Red bed, sand
1580	-	2450	Water sand
2450	-	2930	Water sand
2930	-	3100	Red bed, shale
3100	-	3105	Red sand

Casing record	24"	30'
	20"	80'
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	680'
	10"	1950', landed.

*reperm*

### Log of Well No. 2

0 - 250 Clay and white rock (Red Wall Line)  
 250 - 800 Alternating layers of clay (25'-30' thick)  
           and sodium rock (10'-15' thick)  
 800 - 1400 Clay and lava rocks  
 1400 - 1625 Igneous rocks  
           Water encountered at 1,000 feet and analysed.  
           33% sodium.

The sodium sulphate mine, approximately in Section 6, T. 13 N., R. 5 N., G. & S.R.M., was also visited. The mine was shut down, but three prospect shafts were being sunk.

### SAFFORD AND BOWIE AREAS:

5-2 Ashurst No. 1. NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 30, T. 5 S., R. 24 E., G. & S.R.M.  
 Drilling depth 1,247 feet carrying 10-inch casing. Water not shut off. No evidence of structure. Well visited April 16, 1928.

#### Log of Ashurst No. 1

0 - 20 Brown clay  
 20 - 50 Gravel - Water  
 50 - 450 Brown clay  
 450 - 465 Red sand - water  
 465 - 510 White lime  
 510 - 540 Lime and shale  
 540 - 620 Light gray sand - water (about 10,000 barrels per day)  
 620 - 667 Lime and shale  
 667 - 717 Shale  
 717 - 757 Gray gravel  
 757 - 1,197 Gray shale  
 1,197 - 1,247 Brown shale

Underwriters' Syndicate No. 1. Located in the southeast corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 13, T. 6 S., R. 24 E., G. & S.R.M. Operations temporarily suspended at 3,103 feet. Drilling commenced October 7, 1927. Well visited April 16, 1928. No evidence of structure. 5-5

#### Condensed Log of Well.

0 - 80 Gravel  
 80 - 760 Red bed - (Cavey shale)  
 760 - 930 Salt  
 930 - 1,460 Red beds (shale)  
 1,460 - 1,463 Sand - showing oil  
 1,463 - 1,580 Red bed - sand  
 1,580 - 2,450 Water sand  
 2,450 - 2,930 Red sandy shale  
 2,930 - 3,100 Red bed (shale)  
 3,100 - 3,105 Red sand

#### Casing Record

24" - 30 feet; 20" - 80 feet; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - 680 feet; 10" - 1,950 feet landed.

Canfield Rpt., 1928



ES, 1937

GILA RIVER AND SAN SIMON CREEK, ARIZONA

203

Log of Mary S. Mack well in sec. 13, T. 6 S., R. 24 E., near Pima

	Thick- ness	Depth	Remarks
	Feet	Feet	
Sandy loam.....	3	3	
Sand.....	17	20	
Gravel; water.....	160	180	
Unconformity.....			Base of alluvium; hole full of freshwater.
Red sandstone.....	120	300	
Red sandy shale.....	160	460	
Brown shale.....	40	500	
Black shale.....	10	510	
Brown shale.....	50	560	
Gray shale.....	96	656	
Red sandstone.....	28	684	
Brown shale.....	56	740	
Gray shale.....	95	835	
Gypsum and shale.....	17	852	
Blue shale.....	18	870	
Hard shale.....	80	950	
Gray shale.....	10	960	
Blue shale.....	60	1,020	
Brown shale.....	250	1,270	
Gravel.....	30	1,300	
Brown shale.....	90	1,390	
Limy shale.....	2	1,392	
Red shale.....	58	1,450	
Sand.....	1	1,451	
Gravel.....	19	1,470	
Red shale.....	52	1,522	
Red sandstone.....	20	1,542	
Red shale.....	38	1,580	
Red sand.....	45	1,625	Well flowing 12,230 barrels of water in 24 hours.
Gravel.....	5	1,630	
Red sand.....	15	1,645	
Sand; water.....	75	1,720	Flow of water increased.
Gravel.....	10	1,730	
Red sand.....	18	1,748	
Sandy shale.....	40	1,788	
Gravel.....	15	1,803	
Red shale.....	17	1,820	
Red gravel.....	10	1,830	
Red sand.....	50	1,880	
Red shale.....	5	1,885	
Gravel.....	12	1,897	
Hard red sand.....	50	1,947	
Limy shale.....	5	1,952	
Red sand.....	191	2,143	Do.
Sand; water.....	77	2,220	
Red sand.....	30	2,250	
Red shale.....	55	2,305	
Sand; water.....	13	2,318	Do.
Red sand.....	81	2,399	
Red shale.....	76	2,475	
Gravel.....	5	2,480	
Limy shale.....	18	2,498	
Gravel.....	22	2,520	
Red shale.....	55	2,575	
Red sand.....	85	2,660	
Red shale.....	30	2,690	
Broken sand.....	12	2,702	
Hard lime.....	5	2,707	
Sandy shale.....	63	2,770	
Red sandstone.....	30	2,800	
Red shale.....	40	2,840	
Pink shale.....	10	2,850	
Red sandstone.....	155	3,005	
Red shale.....	89	3,094	
Hard lime.....	7	3,101	
Sand.....	39	3,140	
Red sand; water.....	70	3,210	
Gray lime.....	2	3,212	
Red sand.....	35	3,247	
Gray lime.....	3	3,250	
Gray sand.....	4	3,254	
Gray lime.....	4	3,258	
Gray sand.....	15	3,273	
Sandy lime.....	14	3,287	
Red sandstone.....	243	3,530	
Red sand.....	10	3,540	Flow of water increased to 50,000 barrels in 24 hours.
Red sandstone.....	180	3,720	
Red sandy shale.....	14	3,734	Hole caving very badly.
Gypsum.....	4	3,738	
Red sandstone.....	29	3,767	Bottom of well. Shut down Nov. 4, 1929. Pulled 6 1/4-inch casing and reamed hole to 10 inches to 3,300 feet and drilled 8 1/4-inch hole to depth of 3,767 feet.

file 5-5

Gila Valley are  
rocks pene-  
are of sedi-  
500 or 1,600  
belong to the

ter level while  
et from ground

track, 124

USGS  
WSP  
796-F  
1938

water to the surface in a second well (d, fig. 30) having its mouth at or below the level of the first but farther from the intake area.

The favorable geologic conditions in the lake beds and the successful drilling for artesian water that has been carried on over a period of several decades warrant the belief that artesian water is present in

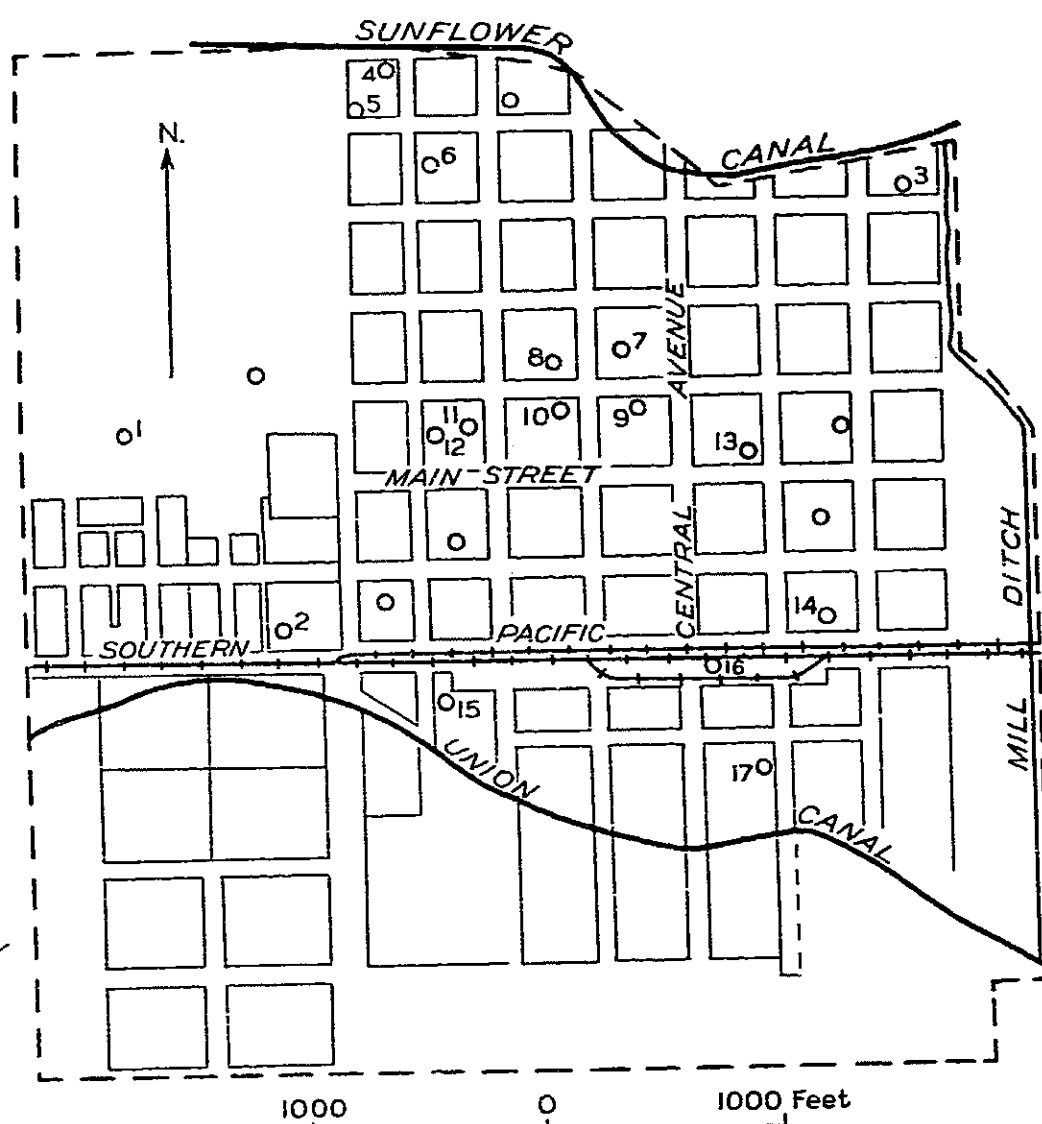


FIGURE 32.—Map of Safford, showing location of wells, 1934. (See wells 189-203, table following p. 222.)

nearly all parts of the Gila and San Simon Valleys that are underlain by these beds, at depths within easy reach of drilling equipment.

#### WELLS IN THE DEEP SANDS

The deepest well in Graham County is the 3,767-foot Mack well, in sec. 13, T. 6 S., R. 24 E., near Pima. This well penetrated five water-bearing sands below 1,600 feet, the deepest one at 3,530 feet. The geologic age and structure of the deeply buried sediments containing these sand beds is not known, and no explanation of the occurrence of water in them is offered. It is possible that they are marine sediments and are much older than the lake beds.

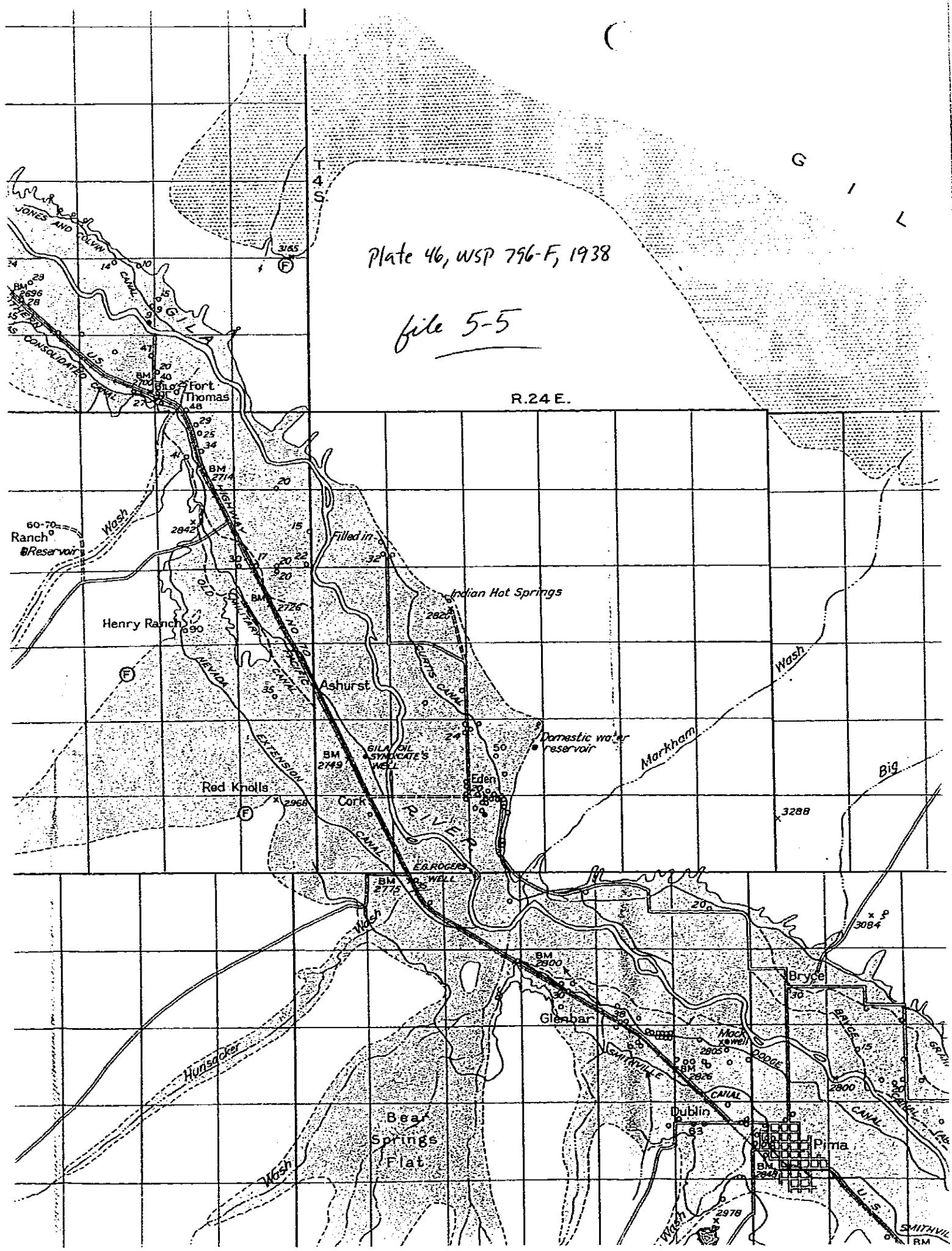
WSP 796-F, 1938

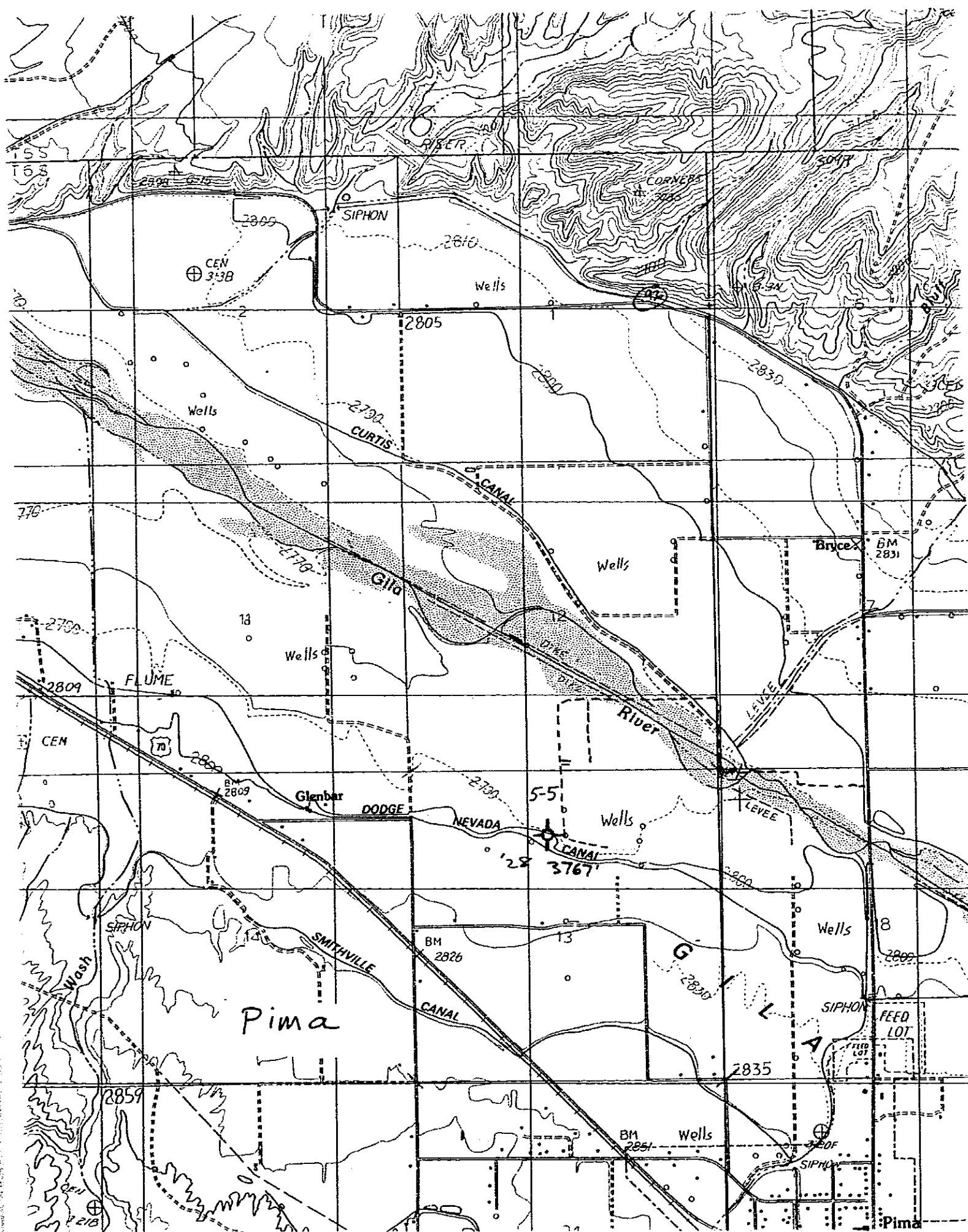
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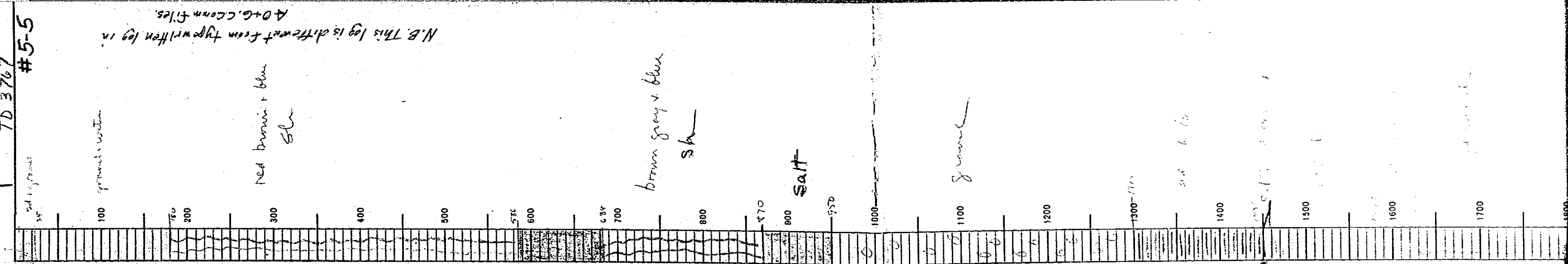
FIGURE 3

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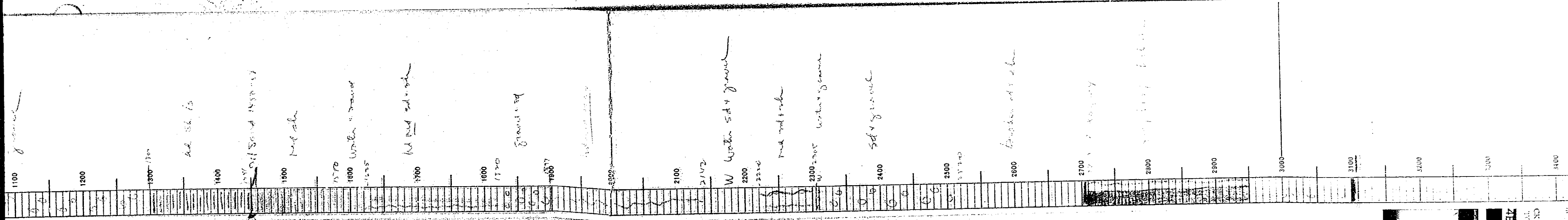


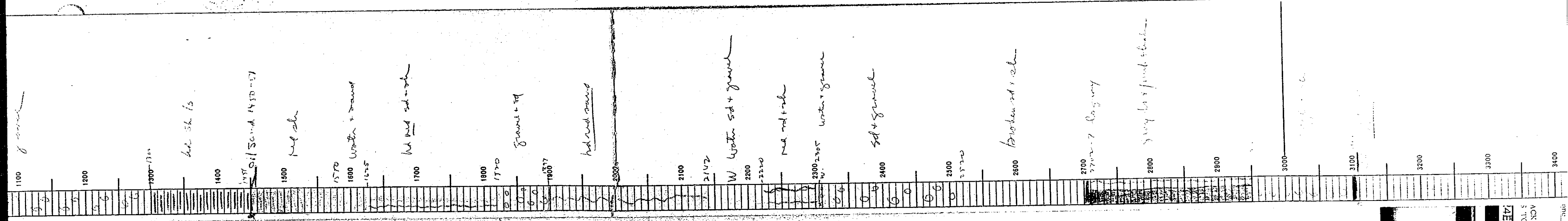


Graham Co	
65 / 24	Underwriters
NO. 1	1928
COMMENCED	COMPLETED
2	2
REMARKS:	
TD 3767	



#5-5









#### GILA VALLEY FROM SAFFORD TO INDIAN HOT SPRINGS

**INTRODUCTION.** Indian Hot Springs, 26 km northwest of Safford is notable because it has been the site of a spa and resort at various times during the past 50 years (Fig. 2.46). Several deep (>500 m) wells have been drilled in the Gila Valley which have artesian flows of hot water (>40°C). The 1929 Underwriters Syndicate 1 Mack oil and gas test or "Mary Mack well" is the hottest of these wells, with a reported discharge temperature of 59°C <sup>138°F</sup> (Knechtel, 1938). This well, near the town of Pima, is no longer flowing; we believe water pressure broke through the deteriorated casing after the well was temporarily shut in several years ago. The Smithville Canal well, near the town of Thatcher, produces 46°C water and was formerly used by the Mount Graham Mineral Bath before this spa was destroyed by flooding of the Gila River in the winter of 1977-78. Today, this well flows freely into the Gila River.

**PHYSIOGRAPHY.** The Gila River has entrenched into the sediments that fill the northwestern Safford-San Simon Basin, and has formed a northwest-trending flat-bottomed valley or flood plain 5 to 8 km wide (Fig. 2.46). Elevation of the flood plain ranges from about 884 m at Safford to 823 m at Fort Thomas, 5 km northwest of Indian Hot Springs. Paired terraces 20 to 30 m high flank the Gila River flood plain. Above the terraces, a 10 to 20 km wide piedmont slopes gently upward toward the Pinaleno Mountains on the south and the Gila Mountains on the north. Relief of the Pinaleno Mountains above the piedmont exceeds 2,200 m, while the Gila

Graham County Guardian and Gila Valley Farmer (Safford, Ariz.); reel com-  
mencing with April 1, 1927 (31st year, #7), continuing thru April 20, 1928:

August 5, 1927, p. 5: Underwriters Syndicate spudded in its well on the Mary  
S. Mack farm at Pima on Thursday, July 28, at 1:30 P.M.  
Well is beginning with a 24-inch (diameter) hole.

Ibid., p. 10: Synopsis of reports by other geologists on oil showings in the  
Gila Valley and thereabouts, beginning in 1918. It appears that  
to some extent, they followed the conventional wisdom of drilling on structures.

September 23, 1927, p. 1: Drilling operations at the Pima oil well are under-  
way again, in two shifts; depth of over 60 ft. has  
been reached and 24" and 20" casing has been set. At the Ashurst well some  
changes are being made by Messrs. M.C. Trumbull and W.W. Todd of New York City,  
who are in charge. Carload of fuel oil has been unloaded and 24" casing has  
been set. Day and night shifts. Also.

October 7, 1927, p. 10: "Pima Oil Well Will Drill Next Week" "Another Carload  
of Casing Is Now En Route From Los Angeles" "Cochise  
and Graham counties, in Southern Arizona, as well as Navajo county in the north,  
continue to attract attention as favorable wildcat territory for oil wells."

"In the Gila valley proper two rigs are in operation at Pima and Ashurst. In  
the Whitlock district, on the border between Cochise and Graham, two more rigs  
have been set and the wells spudded in, and two more wells are to be started in  
Graham county in the Bear Spring s district during the fall months. At Bowie and  
Willcox, in Cochise county, drilling operations have been conducted spasmodically  
during the past year. The indications are at present that before the end of the  
year eight wildcat wells will be drilling in this section of the state.

J.L. Vaughan, local manager of the Underwriters Syndicate, composed of a group  
of eastern investors, returned on Tuesday from Los Angeles where he had been to  
purchase a carload of twelve and a half inch casing. This syndicate is drilling  
at Pima and the well was spudded in July 28th. The casing for this well is on  
the road and drilling operations will be resumed within the next ten days, work-  
ing night and day.

November 4, 1927, p. 1: Boiler explodes at the oil well being drilled near Pima,  
Az., and burns N.S. Hartsaw about the face and body;  
damage to machinery estimated at \$3,500. The company was using twin boilers in  
its operations at the well.

4/25/27  
p. 1  
Ibid., p. 8: Short article on the prospects for oil in the Gila Valley around  
Pima and Ashurst. Makes reference to the Trumbull Seismograph,  
and the highest Seismographic readings ever recorded by the Trumbull instrument.

January 27, 1928, p. 1: (Headline) "Encounter Oil Bearing Sand at Pima Well"  
"The well being drilled by the Underwriters Syndicate  
near Pima drilled into oil bearing formation Thursday afternoon at a depth of  
1460 feet, according to information reaching the Graham County Guardian today  
just before going to press and verified by J.L. Vaughan, superintendent in  
charge of operation. Mr. Vaughan stated that the drill just touched the top of  
the sand and no forecast could be made as to the potential production as opera-  
tion was immediately shut down pending the arrival of casing." ----

"William J. Vaughan and William A. Leet of New York City, who head the Under-  
writers Syndicate and the Gila Oil Syndicates, respective, arrived in Safford  
a few days ago to inspect the wells they are drilling at Pima and Ashurst.

Mr. Vaughan states the Underwriters' Syndicate well, being drilled at Pima,  
has set casing at 1,400 feet and that the formation in this well is approxi-  
mately the same as that encountered in the Whitlock well north of Bowie.

He also stated that the Whitlock well is expected to be in production as  
soon as the cement is drilled thru to the producing sand, which sand is said  
to have made a remarkable showing of high gravity oil before setting the cement  
to cut off the water." ----

February 3, 1928, p. 1: Drilling to be resumed at the Pima well, where "a nice indication" of oil was picked up at the 1,430 foot level.

February 17, 1928, p. 6: Interview with oilman Wm. J. Vaughan while he was in Phoenix. Describes operation of oil affinity instruments. Print-out made. *attached*

March 2, 1928, p. 4: "The showing of oil in the Pima well being drilled on the Mary E. Mack lease by the Vaughan Oil company is increasing with each foot drilled, remarked W.J. Vaughan, head of the syndicate today." Well is flowing in excess of 1,200 barrels of water every 24 hours. The oil showing in the water is conservatively estimated to be in excess of 75 barrels daily. The well is now down about 2,400 feet.

4/20/28  
p. 1  
At Pima the well being drilled by the Underwriters' Syndicate is temporarily shut down awaiting casing to make a test of sand which shows indications of oil and gas. This sand was found at thirty-one hundred and five feet. It is reported that gas pressure was sufficient to cause a pulsating motion on the water when first discovered.

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Fife Symington  
Governor

State of Arizona  
**Arizona Geological Survey**

416 W. Congress, Suite 100  
Tucson, Arizona 85701  
(520) 770-3500



Larry D. Fellows  
Director and State Geologist

June 3, 1996

Mr. John P. Wilson  
1109 Skyway  
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001-4016

*file 5-5*

Dear John:

Thank you for sending the several newspaper quotes on early drilling activity in San Simon Valley. I'm not familiar with the "oil affinity instrument" mentioned in the articles. A seismograph instrument measures and records the travel time of sound waves through the earth, sourced either by dynamite or vibroseis at the surface. The descriptions in the accounts do not make it entirely clear if the "Trumbull Seismograph" was a true seismograph instrument in this sense, or something else, like maybe a witching stick?!

You may find information on old drilling equipment by contacting a museum in a drilling town. The Oil Museum in Midland, Texas, has several of the old rigs rigged up, and it may be a good source. Maybe the museum in oil towns like Roswell or Farmington.

Finally, a copy of the section on the overthrust play in Arizona from *Oil and Gas in Arizona* by Nations, Brennan, and Ybarra is attached. This article gives a good overview of that play in Arizona.

Sincerely,

*Steve*

Steven L. Rauzi  
Oil and Gas Program Administrator

Enclosure

1109 Skyway  
Las Cruces, New Mexico  
88001-4016  
May 29, 1996

Mr. Steven L. Rauzi,  
Oil and Gas Program Administrator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
416 W. Congress, Suite 100  
Tucson, Arizona 85701

*file 5-5*

Dear Mr. Rauzi:

Back in March of this year you were most helpful with information about several oil wells drilled in southern Graham County, north of Bowie, back in the late 1920's. These were the Whitlock Oil Co. State 1, Whitlock Oil Co. Penrod 1, and Bear Springs Oil & Gas Co. Allen 2 (Pinal 1) wells. Since then I've managed to acquire a copy of the USGS Oil & Gas Investigations Map OM-201 (a xerox from the USGS library) and have gone thru the Safford newspaper from the 1927-1932 period, transcribing from this all of their reporting on drilling activity. A kind librarian at the Arizona State Library in Phoenix went thru their hard copies of the San Simon Valley Oil News from this same period and photocopied the more substantial articles about the doings of the various oil companies. You of course had sent me copies of the articles, from other newspapers, that are in your files. Yet to come are copies of the annual reports filed by several of these companies, from the Arizona Corporation Commission.

It looks like the only two wells I will be expected to deal with directly for the Safford BLM office are the Whitlock State 1 and Bear Springs Pinal 1 locations. I have yet to go thru all of the newspaper materials and sort out which paragraphs deal with which wells; this will be about the next step. At this time however I am enclosing for you a copy of my notes plus 2 printouts from the Safford newspaper. There are a number of wells represented, and I suspect that sometimes the paper's mileage estimates from Bowie (or wherever) for well locations may not be accurate. For what they're worth, here you are.

I have been curious about two aspects. One is this reliance on oil affinity instruments (i.e. May 13, 1927; also July 15, 1927), which in one article (Nov. 25, 1927, p. 8) is referred to as the Trumbull Seismograph. There seems to have been more than one type of device. Do you have an idea as to what these things were and how they worked?

As you'll see, there were some accidents. A boiler blew up at one rig near Pima, and a cyclone blew down the derrick at the Pinal 1 well at one time. I am told that there is debris around both of the well locations I will be visiting. What I would like to see is photographs or drawings, perhaps catalog illustrations, for equipment that would have been used in drilling oil wells at this period. We even have some names; No. 28 Star drilling machine, and a Keystone rig; also an Okell combination rotary. Can you advise me where to look to find illustrations that might show such equipment well enough that I could at least tentatively identify old oil drilling hardware if parts are still lying around? Thanks.

Sincerely,

*John P. Wilson*  
John P. Wilson

June 1, 1996

Dear Mr. Rauzi;

I seem to recall that during the late 1970's - early 1980's there was a burst of oil exploration activity in what was being called the "overthrust belt", which at least included far southwestern New Mexico and I presume into Arizona. Did this activity extend through the old Bowie-Willcox-San Simon oil field areas, from the late 1920's? Can you advise me whether there is an article somewhere that would give me an overview of the drilling activity, and the findings (if any) in this "overthrust belt" period? I recall newspaper articles but didn't save any clippings relating to this. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

*John Wilson*

Graham County Guardian and Gila Valley Farmer (Safford, Ariz.); reel commencing with April 1, 1927 (31st year, #7), continuing thru April 20, 1928:

August 5, 1927, p. 5: Underwriters Syndicate spudded in its well on the Mary S. Mack farm at Pima on Thursday, July 28, at 1:30 P.M. Well is beginning with a 24-inch (diameter) hole.

Ibid., p. 10: Synopsis of reports by other geologists on oil showings in the Gila Valley and thereabouts, beginning in 1918. It appears that to some extent, they followed the conventional wisdom of drilling on structures.

September 23, 1927, p. 1: Drilling operations at the Pima oil well are under way again, in two shifts; depth of over 60 ft. has been reached and 24" and 20" casing has been set. At the Ashurst well some changes are being made by Messrs. M.C. Trumbull and W.W. Todd of New York City, who are in charge. Carload of fuel oil has been unloaded and 24" casing has been set. Day and night shifts. Also,

October 7, 1927, p. 10: "Pima Oil Well Will Drill Next Week" "Another Carload of Casing Is Now En Route From Los Angeles" "Cochise and Graham counties, in Southern Arizona, as well as Navajo county in the north, continue to attract attention as favorable wildcat territory for oil wells."

"In the Gila valley proper two rigs are in operation at Pima and Ashurst. In the Whitlock district, on the border between Cochise and Graham, two more rigs have been set and the wells spudded in, and two more wells are to be started in Graham county in the Bear Spring s district during the fall months. At Bowie and Willcox, in Cochise county, drilling operations have been conducted spasmodically during the past year. The indications are at present that before the end of the year eight wildcat wells will be drilling in this section of the state.

J.L. Vaughan, local manager of the Underwriters Syndicate, composed of a group of eastern investors, returned on Tuesday from Los Angeles where he had been to purchase a carload of twelve and a half inch casing. This syndicate is drilling at Pima and the well was spudded in July 28th. The casing for this well is on the road and drilling operations will be resumed within the next ten days, working night and day.

November 4, 1927, p. 1: Boiler explodes at the oil well being drilled near Pima, Az., and burns N.S. Hartsaw about the face and body; damage to machinery estimated at \$3,500. The company was using twin boilers in its operations at the well.

4/25/27  
p. 1 Ibid., p. 8: Short article on the prospects for oil in the Gila Valley around Pima and Ashurst. Makes reference to the Trumbull Seismograph, and the highest Seismographic readings ever recorded by the Trumbull instrument.

January 27, 1928, p. 1: (Headline) "Encounter Oil Bearing Sand at Pima Well" "The well being drilled by the Underwriters Syndicate near Pima drilled into oil bearing formation Thursday afternoon at a depth of 1460 feet, according to information reaching the Graham County Guardian today just before going to press and verified by J.L. Vaughan, superintendent in charge of operation. Mr. Vaughan stated that the drill just touched the top of the sand and no forecast could be made as to the potential production as operation was immediately shut down pending the arrival of casing." ....

"William J. Vaughan and William A. Leet of New York City, who head the Underwriters Syndicate and the Gila Oil Syndicates, respective, arrived in Safford a few days ago to inspect the wells they are drilling at Pima and Ashurst.

Mr. Vaughan states the Underwriters' Syndicate well, being drilled at Pima, has set casing at 1,400 feet and that the formation in this well is approximately the same as that encountered in the Whitlock well north of Bowie.

He also stated that the Whitlock well is expected to be in production as soon as the cement is drilled thru to the producing sand, which sand is said to have made a remarkable showing of high gravity oil before setting the cement to cut off the water." ....

February 3, 1928, p. 1: Drilling to be resumed at the Pima well, where "a nice indication" of oil was picked up at the 1,430 foot level.

February 17, 1928, p. 6: Interview with oilman Wm. J. Vaughan while he was in Phoenix. Describes operation of oil affinity instruments. Print-out made. *attached*

March 2, 1928, p. 4: "The showing of oil in the Pima well being drilled on the Mary S. Mack lease by the Vaughan Oil company is increasing with each foot drilled, remarked W.J. Vaughan, head of the syndicate today." Well is flowing in excess of 1,200 barrels of water every 24 hours. The oil showing in the water is conservatively estimated to be in excess of 75 barrels daily. The well is now down about 2,400 feet.

4/20/28  
P-1

At Pima the well being drilled by the Underwriters' Syndicate is temporarily shut down awaiting casing to make a test of sand which shows indications of oil and gas. This sand was found at thirty-one hundred and five feet. It is reported that gas pressure was sufficient to cause a pulsating motion on the water when first discovered.

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in Cen- school id berry the fact and cold the time school valentine he home stich was ames of and re- hes and Gordon ars left reeks at and Mr. at down ed rela- from service Sunday. ord was elatives. olomon- school Church. ero last nled by sonville. a moun- h coun- is, rep- elity of -sakers in Cen- been ill was a day of son of -ral last offering at sev- growing Martin al. recover- tently to other ill quite re post- ren and : tokens enely. VS meeting ay held 3 into a time i people s both s enter- he wees J. Allen return- N. M. l by Gila morning Tucson sapline ceating studeris Mrs. Em- Tuesday do ordi- ample. re Sun- dren in who has Nelson, o weeks Tucson ra. T. S. a short depend- of the oil returned and Mrs. a Nina, all home- lers and went for tarents

visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Graneli Pace, who are here from Cedar City, Utah. Mr. Pace is a brother of W. W. Pace. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pace, Mr. and Mrs. J. Verne Pace, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Pace, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jameson. The goat men are getting ready for the spring shearing which will begin as soon as the weather clears up. Mr. Morrow has completed the interior work of the four apartment house he has made out of the Claridge home on Main street. It is a very decided improvement and the apartments have been rented for sometime.

#### GLENBAR NOTES

(Lucile Harvert)  
George Echols, who was recently married to Miss Bessie Thompson, gave a wedding dance Thursday evening. A large crowd was present and everyone had a most enjoyable time.  
Mrs. Rilla Curtis and daughter, Mrs. Lucy Western, arrived here from Arizola, California, Saturday evening, where they spent the winter. They intend to make their home here.  
Anthony Christensen and wife were visitors from Eden Sunday afternoon. President H. L. Payne of the Layton ward and William McElrath of the Pima ward were visitors and speakers at the church services here Sunday evening.  
Ami Curtis, formerly of Glenbar, is lying in a hospital in Arizola, Cal., suffering an injured back. According to reports of the accident he was loading hay and the wagon being wet and slippery he fell and struck his back on a timber. He is improving and expects to return home in September.  
The Mutual Improvement Association of the Matthews ward held a very interesting meeting Sunday evening and a number of visitors from the different wards in the stake were in attendance and gave some very interesting talks. They were Chas. Clawson, W. T. Mendenhall, Miss Thelma Layton and Mr. Solomon of the Layton ward, Mr. and Mrs. Meroni Sklauer of the Kimball ward, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Oille of Pima, Mrs. Inez H. Lee, J. H. Mangum of the Thatcher ward.  
Earl Long of Cottonwood Wash was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Smith Monday afternoon. Mrs. Erich Herbert is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Echols. E. Herbert of Geronimo made a business trip to Glenbar Tuesday.  
Miss Stella Bryce attended the dance at Bryce Tuesday evening.  
Clifford Hughes, a former resident of Thatcher has moved into the Dave Rogers' place at Glenbar.

#### ONE FARMER PROVES DAIRYING TO BE A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

That dairying is one of the best paying industries in the Gila valley is the belief expressed by C. L. Alfred Tuesday when he called at the Guardian office to renew his subscription to the paper. Mr. Alfred bases this belief on actual experience of many years in the business.  
Ten years ago he purchased a 53-acre farm in the Arizola district and put a few dairy cows on it, going in debt for the farm and the cows both. Today, at the end of the ten years, he is not owing anyone, so far as he knows, the cows having paid out the debt on themselves and on the farm.  
In addition to his herd of five cows, Mr. Alfred raises chickens and hogs enough to supply his family and have some for the market.  
The hay raised on the farm and fed to the dairy herd, Mr. Alfred figures, brings him \$25.00 a ton. The products from the herd bring him an income that is steady and does not fluctuate with the market as do cotton, hay, etc., and he therefore knows just what he will have to meet the expenses of his family and his farm each month.  
Wm. A. Caraway left for his old home in Tennessee.

Wm. J. Vaughan, who is interested in the drilling of the oil well at Pima, returned to Safford the first of the week from a business trip to Phoenix. While in the capital city Mr. Vaughan told in an interview with newspaper reporters how he became interested in the oil proposition in Graham county, saying:

"The Gila basin," he said, "has been favorably noted by geologists as the possible seat of an oil basin for many years. In particular, Edward R. Hill of San Francisco, who more than any other man turned my attention to West Texas, called it to my attention six years ago. But it was not until the development of scientific oil detectors that I remembered his advice and came to look the country over for myself."

"There are two types of detectors. One reacts to the presence of oil and indicates volume. The other indicates only the depth at which oil may be struck. The first type may be described as an affinity instrument. It carries a reservoir of compound chemicals similar to those contained in petroleum. These chemicals are sympathetic to the vibrations sent out by electrons of the petroleum atoms and respond when the reservoir is suspended over a subterranean reservoir of oil. Amplifiers similar to those used in magnifying radio vibrations step up the sympathetic vibrations in the container until they can be mechanically indicated on a dial.  
"Well, this affinity instrument was very strongly recommended to me by responsible, level headed men who had tested it. I undertook tests of my own in the West Texas field. My inclination, I am free to confess, was in the direction of extreme skepticism. If there is anything an experienced oil man is ashamed to be associated with, it is a 'doodle bug' of any sort.  
"But I got results in proved country that I knew intimately, and in dry country—known to be dry because I had tested it by sinking dry wells—that provoked me to further investigations. In all, I spent 15 months tracking down the experience of everybody who had tried the affinity detector and in the end I brought one to Arizona and went over the Gila basin. That was a little more than a year ago.  
"Five miles west of us another New York syndicate headed by W. W. Todd, another responsible operator with ample backing, is also drilling on the strength of detector readings. I think you may say that the present quantity flow of eastern capital into Arizona drilling dates from the invention of the modern scientific detector.  
"It takes money to drill a wildcat well, varying, of course with the probable depth. Perhaps \$100,000 would be an average figure for what the Arizona wildcat may expect to encounter in the way of difficulties.  
"Our own well, wholly financed by New York City and Buffalo capital, was spudded in last August, but active drilling was not really begun before November 1. We are now down about 1,500 feet, and at 2,000 feet expect to set our 10-inch casing on a limestone bed which we expect to encounter at about that depth. We began with a 24-inch hole.  
"At 1,100 feet we tapped a deposit of rock salt 145 feet thick, laid down in early geologic times when the sea covered Arizona. At present we are bringing up drill cuttings that under other tests, show the existence of oil, but we do not expect to get into production sands much above the level of the sea. That was our experience in West Texas and would take us down in this country, about 3,200 feet.  
"I am inclined to regard the Gila basin as a possible offshoot or extension of the West Texas field, stretching across New Mexico. The state is surrounded by other oil bearing states—New Mexico, where there are proved fields now in production, Texas, Utah, Colorado and California. The formations traversed by our drill much resemble those found in Colorado."

#### STATE SIFTINGS

TUSCON—Additional improvements cost—between \$150,000 and \$200,000 are to be made to the Santa R. Hotel and when the remodeling is completed the entire aspect of the big hostelry will be changed.

TOMSTONE—Loss estimated between \$12,000 and \$15,000 resulted to business property here last week when fire destroyed several of the business houses in the heart of the town. The fire started when a gas tank in the Owl Cafe exploded while a look was being mended by Joe Fredericks, 13. He was perhaps fatally burned and another, Robert Gilmore, was severely burned in attempting to save the boy.

MIAMI—Three Mexican mine laborers were crushed to death at the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company plant when they were carried to into workings of the mines on a conveyor belt on which they had gone to sleep.

TUCSON—One of the large Pickwick stage line buses was completely destroyed by fire which started from a heater. No one was injured and all baggage was saved.

#### AFTER CONDEMNING AUTOS FOR YEARS BUYS CHRYSLER 52

The Red Indian's trail, the planter's covered wagon, the stage coach, the railroad train and the steamboat, street cars, horseless carriages and their modern development, the fleet and beautiful automobile of today, even the aeroplane—all methods of transportation developed in the fast moving progress of the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries have been watched with interest by Chaplain James King Gilson during the 52 years of his busy life. But until very recently the veteran national chaplain of the U. S. A. knew them only as spectator and passenger. Salesmen found him immune when they tried to induce him to buy.  
Not until Walter P. Chrysler gave to the world an automobile so full of new beauty, smart handling, flashing acceleration and dependability that his appeal could not be resisted, did Dr. Gilson fall from grace. A few weeks ago he went into the showrooms of the Chrysler agency of Dayton, Ohio, and came out the owner of a Chrysler "52" coupe, the first car he has owned.

With only a few lessons he mastered the details of gear shift and steering, and he is now an enthusiastic Chrysler owner, driving through Dayton's city traffic with as much ease and certainty as any representative of young America.  
Best Man: "Wasn't it annoying the way that baby cried all during the ceremony?"  
Maid of Honor: "It was dreadful. When I am married I shall have engaged on the invitations, 'No babies expected.'"

#### SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE NO. 2733

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF GRAHAM, STATE OF ARIZONA.  
M. E. O'Dryan, attorney-in-fact for the heirs of T. O'Dryan, deceased, plaintiff, versus Orville L. Larson and Orville L. Larson, administrator of the estate of Hazel Larson, deceased, defendant.  
Under and by virtue of a special execution and judgment of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior Court of Graham County, Arizona, on the 23rd day of November, 1927.

All of lot 4 in Block 25 of Thatcher Townsite and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point 92 rods North and 95 rods East of the Southwest corner of Section 2 Township 7 South of Range 25 East of Gila and Salt River Meridian in Graham County, Arizona; thence running East 16 rods; thence North 16 rods; thence West 16 rods; thence South 16 rods to the place of beginning, containing one and six-tenths (1 6/10) acres. Also one share of stock in Union Canal Company.

together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging.  
Public notice is hereby given that on Monday the 12th day of March, 1928, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the court house door in the City of Safford, County of Graham, State of Arizona, I will, in obedience to the special execution, sell the above described real estate to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and expenses of said sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States of America.  
Dated this 15th day of February, 1928.

H. M. TATE, Sheriff.  
By SETH DOIG, Deputy.  
First Publication: February 17, 1928  
Last Publication: March 2, 1928



#### East via romantic New Orleans

—and southern and eastern point  
Over this route travels the "Sunset Limited," famed round the world. It takes you swiftly and with the greatest comfort to New Orleans where connections are made to all principle cities of the east and south. On this train is a through sleeper to Jacksonville, Fla. and points enroute.  
From New Orleans you can take a Southern Pacific steamer to New York and have this 100-hour ocean voyage with your meals and berth included at no extra fare.  
Also the "Argonaut" daily over this route, carrying thru sleepers to St. Louis, Memphis, Washington, D. C. and intermediate points.  
Ask the agent for free illustrated folder describing the Sunset journey east.  
**Southern Pacific**

GRAHAM COUNTY GUARDIAN AND GILA VALLEY FARMER (Safford, Ariz.), February 17, 1928, p. 6

"Eastern Man Tells How He  
Became Attracted to Pima  
As a Promising Oil Field"

January 29, 1975

Mr. Lance W. Pape  
Dept. of Geology  
Eastern Arizona College  
Thatcher, Arizona 85552

Dear Mr. Pape:

As per your request of January 22, 1975, we are enclosing copies of well logs on No. 5-5 Location SE NW NE T6S, R24E, Sec 13. We do not have any information on No. 8 Location SE SE SE T7S, R25E, Sec 22.

If we can be of any further service, please advise.

Very truly yours,

Rhema Brandt  
Secretary to W. E. Allen  
Director, Enforcement Section

/rlb

Enc.

# Eastern Arizona College

THATCHER, ARIZONA 85552



PHONE 428-1133

DEAN A. CURTIS, PRESIDENT  
NORMAN L. HEAP, VICE PRESIDENT  
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & BUSINESS SERVICES

BOARD OF EDUCATION  
REX O. BARNEY, PRESIDENT  
DONALD I. WELKER, SECRETARY

January 22, 1975

Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission  
4515 North 7th Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona 85013

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate receiving the well logs for the following  
two holes drilled in Graham County (Safford area):

No. 8 Location SE-SE-SE T7S, R25E, sec. 22  
No. 5-5 Location SE-NW-NE T6S, R24E, sec. 13

Thank you very much for this service and information.

Very truly yours,

Lance W. Pape  
Dept. of Geology  
Eastern Arizona College  
Thatcher, Arizona 85552

LWP/gh

RECEIVED

JAN 24 1975

O & G CON. COMM.



OFFICE OF

**Oil and Gas Conservation Commission**

STATE OF ARIZONA

4515 NORTH 7TH AVE.  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85013  
PHONE: (602) 271-5161

December 12, 1972

Mr. E. W. Daily  
P. O. Box 294  
Mansfield, Louisiana, 71052

Dear Mr. Daily:

In reply to your recent inquiries, we submit the following. Mr. James R. Pickett's address is 100 West Clarendon, Phoenix, Arizona 85013 and his phone number is (602) 277-4223.

The information that we have on the two wells is very sketchy. Attached is a copy of the Driller's Log on Underwriters Syndicate well and also a copy of a Stratigraphic Log. We are attaching a Completion Report and Driller's Log on the Tenney #3 State. Mr. Tenney's address is Ivan D. Tenney, 600 Hill Road, Marshall, Michigan 49068 and his phone number is (616) 781-8953.

We hope that this information will be of some benefit to you.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Allen, Director  
Enforcement Section

WEA/rlb

Encs.

MINERALS

LEASING

SURVEYS

E. W. DAILY

TEL. 318-672-0345

MANSFIELD, LA. 71052

P. O. BOX 294

Dec. 6, 1972

Mr. W. E. Allen Director  
Arizona Oil and Gas Co. Sec.  
4515 N 2th Ave  
Phoenix, Arizona 85013

Dear Mr. Allen

I wonder if you would be so kind as to check with the land Dept  
1624 W. Adams and furnish me the Address of Mr. James R. Pickett He  
has leased Sec's 31 and 32 T 41N 1W Coconino Co.

When we were in Phoenix these sections were open when we sent in  
our leases these two state sections were refused because they had been  
leased so I called to find out who, and the name was given me. Our  
Concern is that these two state sections were the Center of our lease  
block and without them our chances of drilling a well are slim = I hope  
we can make some kind of a deal with him.

We do have other areas in Arizona that we have plans to develop  
but had hoped to start in that area so I would appreciate any light  
that you could shed on the above.

Thanking You Most Kindly I am Yours very truly,

E. W. Daily

cc- OBG and SA

RECEIVED

DEC 1

O & G CONS. COMM.

MINERALS

LEASING

SURVEYS

E. W. DAILY

TEL. 318-872-0345

MANSFIELD, LA. 71052

P. O. BOX 294

Dec. 2, 1972

Arizona Oil and Gas Commission

4515 North 7 th St.

Phoenix, Arizona

Gentlemen:

I was in with my group several days ago and we have made application for some 15,000 acres in Coniaco T.40 and T41 N Range 1 and 2 W.

We are also interested in another area that I believe you could help a lot in giving me information on the following Wells .

No.1 Graham County Underwriters 3rd. 6S 24E 13 N W.NE TD 3767 1928

No.2 Graham County Tenny 3 State 9S 27E 36 3500 Ft TD Drilled 1970 Permit No 541

I would also appreciate the Address of No.2 They may be able to give me information that you may not have.

We are interested in several areas in Arizona, and certainly feel that we do have an advantage in Locating Oil and Gas.

Thanking you Most Kindly I am, Yours very truly,

E.W.Daily

RECEIVED

DEC 11 1972

O & G CONS. COMM.

# IN' August Report of the Bear RY Springs Oil & Gas Company W

## SAN SIMON VALLEY—

San Simon Well, on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 27; T. 13S., R. 30E.; Torrence ranch 2 miles west of San Simon. Walter Tuttle, driller, has the deepest oil well, drilling in Arizona, 4230 feet. Now in hard black sand (Lime) Good oil showings; 170 degree water at 4056 ft.; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. casing hanging at 4035 ft. Will underream to 4160 ft. to shut off water and dry hole.

Pinal Oil Co. Well No. 1 on Allen permit, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 25; T. 10S., R. 28E., 17 miles north of Bowie. Sam Twentier, Field Supt. with crew of three has had a hard job to get two camps in shape to start active work. These two wells have been practically shut down for the past three years.

Whitlock Oil Co. Well No. 1, on NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 36, T. 10S., R. 28E.; State land 17 miles north of Bowie. Pinal Oil Co. in return for loan of National No. 2 drilling machine and 30 h. p. Buffalo Gasoline engine, owned by Whitlock Oil Co., have repaired and put in good working order to pull 6.5-8 in. casing and plug Whitlock No. 1 Well back to 1500 ft. before moving the above equipment to Pinal No. 1 Well.

Whitlock No. 2 Well, on NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 20; T. 10S., R. 29E., on Penrod permit, still shut down at 521 ft.

Finn No. 1 Well, 9 miles north of Bowie on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 23, T. 11S., R. 28E., Reed permit, still negotiating with eastern capital to drill his permit.

Ryan et al Well on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 34, T. 14S., R. 30E., State Land 9 miles south of San Simon at 920 ft. Tentative option has been given a group of oil men; on the fifteen state land sections, held by R. J. Ryan and associates of Montebello, Calif. A "K" type O'Keil drilling machine is on location and the option calls for completion of the well.

## SULPHUR SPRINGS VALLEY—

Benedum-Trees, Arzberger No. 1 Well on NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 19; T. 15S., R. 26E., 14 miles SE of Willcox, 4000 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. casing unloaded by S. P. Ry. and delivered to well 10 in. set at 2348 ft. Depth 3140 ft in hard

brown shale with shiffls. Little water in hole. Two towers with crew of five. R. W. Hickman in charge, making very good progress, considering the many delays. John Pugh of the Two John Drilling Co., contractors, made a flying trip from Shreveport, La., Denver, Willcox and back to headquarters.

Geronimo Oil Co., No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 Wells, in town of Willcox have shut down for the time being. Mr. I. R. Borck is in charge and expects a large heavy standard rig within 60 days. The splendid oil showings in their wells should warrant further explorations.

S. V. Windle, Riggs No. 1 Well, N E $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 10, T. 17S., R. 28E., still waiting for equipment necessary to spud in.

Western Water Works of Alamo-gordo, N. M., was awarded the contract for drilling the state well for artesian water to irrigate 10,000 acres in the Stewart District. An appropriation of \$10,000.00 was allowed to do this drilling.

## GILA VALLEY—

Gila Oil Syndicate Well No. 1, SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 30, T. 5S., R. 24E., 7 miles NW of Pima, shut down at 2630 ft.

Underwriters Syndicate Well No. 1 (Vaughn Oil Co.) 2 miles NW of Pima, on Mary Mack farm, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ N E $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 13, T. 6S., R. 24E., standing shut down at 3765 ft. Several deals pending to finish this well to completion.

## SAN PEDRO VALLEY—

Century Petroleum Co. Well No. 1 on Colraizer permit, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 17; T. 17S., R. 19E., 9 miles west of Benson, expecting to contract the deepening of this well, now shut down at 1550 ft.

Understand interested people are looking over this prospect with view of starting drilling.

San Pedro Oil Corp., No. 1 Well on Smith Bros. ranch 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles SE of Mammoth, shut down at 1400 ft.

## CHINO VALLEY—

Pinal Oil Co. Lantz No. 1 Well NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 3, T. 16N., R. 2W., 19 miles north of Prescott spudded

in August 16th. Now about 200 feet. All casing on rack, all supplies purchased, work is progressing in fine shape, with a steam Star rig, under supervision of Fred Womack, Supt. A water well was drilled to 305 ft. and 350 bbls. a day artesian flow of good water was encountered there, making drilling water for that district a certainty.

Yavapai Oil Development Co., Kissk No. 1 Well, Sec. 27; T. 18N., R. 2W., 29 miles north of Prescott, in charge of A. L. Kissk, who, I am told, has a number of Japanese clients interested in this development. Their No. 1 Well will be spudded in on the 30th, I hear.

There is a possibility of a third well being drilled on the Puntener Ranch. I hear that all arrangements have been made and the rig is being shipped in from Los Angeles.

"Petroleum" a bulletin issued by the University of Arizona and prepared by Dr. G. M. Butler and J. B. Tennesse, is now ready for state distribution. The bulletin treats of the origin of petroleum, methods of concentration, favorable structures, hints to prospectors and tests for petroleum.

## NEW COMPANIES INCORPD.—

Blue Ribbon Refinery Co., capital 100,000 shares, no normal par. value. Incorporators, A. C. Hill, Robert U. Moore and R. H. Orkin.

National Carbonic Ice Co., capital 1,000,000 shares, no par value. Incorporators, R. M. Malone, H. A. Kehfer and C. A. Winder, all of San Francisco.

Appointment of eight agents in Arizona was made yesterday by the Texas company, a foreign corporation, empowered to operate in Arizona. The agents are: Folsom Moore, Bisbee, Cochise Co.; Ed Matteson, Wenden, Yuma Co.; H. R. Sisk, Nogales, Santa Cruz Co.; J. Verne Pace, Safford, Graham Co.; L. F. Sweeting, Clifton, Greenlee Co.; A. W. Sydnor, Globe, Gila Co.; Kirk Moore, Tucson, Pima Co.; Ned Creighton, Phoenix, Maricopa Co.

BOB THOMAS,

Business Agent Bear Springs Oil & Gas Co., Bowie, Arizona.

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